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NOTES OF THE WEEK

THE WEEK

The United States House of Representatives has passed the Neutrality (Amendment) Act by 212 votes against 194, following a strongly worded letter by Mr. Roosevelt to the Speaker saying that failure to pass the measure would bolster the aggressive steps and intentions of Germany.

The support Great Britain is giving to Russia by consistently daring air attacks is a fact which should be greatly appreciated. The biggest of the air raids took place on Friday last, when aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked targets in Berlin, Cologne and Mannheim. It appears that more than 300 aircraft took part in the operations. The biggest loss ever sustained in such air raids by Great Britain was incurred this time—37 aircraft are reported to be missing.

The Finnish answer to the United States demand that Finland should cease fire against Russia has now been sent. It says that Finland will finish the war in Russia only when the danger to her existence is eliminated and guarantees for her permanent security are created. Obviously such a reply has been sent owing to German pressure. It is now revealed that while the Finnish Government were informed at the beginning of October that Soviet Russia was prepared to negotiate a treaty of peace with Finland involving territorial concessions, Finland was also informed that the U.S.S.R. was prepared to fight indefinitely against Germany. There is a good deal of sympathy for Finland in America which she will lose if she continues the war against Russia.

It is noteworthy that President Roosevelt has categorically stated that the defence of the Soviet Union is vital to the defence of the United States. This is necessary in order that transfer of defence supplies to the Soviet Union under the Lease and Lend Act may be made. Executive instructions have been given to this effect to the State officials. President Roosevelt has also requested M. Stalin to deal with him direct in regard to anything that Russia may require by way of supplies. Russia has been asked to sell to the United States of America such available raw material as the United States may urgently need, the proceeds of such sales being credited to the Soviet Government's account. M. Stalin has accepted those offers and has stated further that he would let President Roosevelt know whenever he wanted anything to be done.

A remarkable tribute has been paid by Lord Beaverbrook to M. Stalin. "We", he said, "have not yet known the privations of this war. Everyone is going to be hurt and hurt terribly. No man or woman will escape. We must suffer and endure in the days to come much more than we have suffered." As for M. Stalin, Lord Beaverbrook said that he showed joy, pleasure, satisfaction and relief on being told that Britain would give all the aluminium he had asked for. It seemed as if a great burden had dropped off his back. On being told that Mr. Churchill had directed that all aluminium that had been asked for should be given and that the risk of depleting England's resources should be taken, M. Stalin exclaimed: "The old war-horse!". Lord Beaverbrook said that "Stalin is a great man—he is is indeed," and added "I could not understand his language but I could feel his pulsating power."

A heart-rending story of German cruelty has been told by a member of the Royal Marine. When Calais fell in May 1940 he and others were driven like cattle through Belgian villages, their guards whipping them "whenever they felt like it just to show us and the Belgians who was the boss." Many who tried to get apples or bread from friendly Belgians were shot and the dead bodies were left lying on the road. Other guards used the bayonet. Prisoners were made to run through villages holding their hands above their heads while whips cracked all round the column. On some days it would appear Germans killed anything up to 10 men more or less in the way of sport. Women and children did not escape this butchery and French colonial troops fared the worst. They were called and whipped like slaves, just to hear them shout.

Another instance of German brutality has come to public notice. Four people, two of them women, were condemned to death by the Bucharest military tribunal for "Communist" acts and sabotage. The sentences have been carried out.

Mr. Wendell Wilkie has publicly made a statement that American and British aeroplane manufactures are now outproducing German manufacturers and that in a year Anglo-American output would be thrice that of the Germans.

The German advance in the Black Sea front continues to give anxiety. In other fronts, the enemy is being held. On the whole, the present week has not seen any appreciable enemy advance on any sector.

The encirclement of Gondor, the last remaining Italian stronghold in Abyssinia, with 15,000 troops, has now been completed.

OPENING A WESTERN FRONT

It is recognized that it is only natural that Russia should desire that a western front should be opened in order to relieve the pressure against her in her struggle with Germany. M. Stalin, speaking on this subject, proceeded to discuss the considerations which produced temporary setbacks for the Red Army which had been forced to retreat and give up tracts of country to the enemy and said:—

"What are these considerations? What is the reason for the military misfortunes of the Red Army? One reason is that there is no second front in Europe against Germany. At the present, on the Continent of Europe, there are no armies in existence belonging to Great Britain or the United States to fight against the Fascists; therefore, the Germans are not compelled to divide their forces and carry on the war on two fronts, in the west and east. This means that the Germans, considering their front to the west to be safe, are able to pit all their armies and their Allies in Europe against our Army.

"The situation is now such, that our country leads the war of liberation alone against the united forces of Germans, Finns, Italians and Hungarians. The Germans boast about their military successes and glorify, out of all proportion, their army, asserting that it can always overwhelm the Red Army in battle, but this is an empty boast and it is not understandable why in that case the Germans have asked for the help of the Finns, Rumanians, Italians and Hungarians, and do not wage war, with their forces alone without outside assistance. Doubtless, the absence of a second front in Europe against the Germans very much lightens the position of the German armies. But there can be no doubt that the appearance of a second front on the European Continent, and it must certainly appear in the immediate future, will very considerably lighten our position. The other cause of the temporary misfortune of our army is to be found in our shortage of tanks and aircraft."

Herr Hitler, in his speech at Munich relating to the opening of a second front, is reported to have said:

"If it pleases the English to land whether in Norway or on the German coast or in the Netherlands, Belgium or France to start an offensive, we can only say 'Come on, but you will return more quickly than you came'."

These are brave words, but according to neutral reports there is perturbation in Germany at the prospect of a second front in the west. Commander Stephen King Hall, in a recent B.B.C. talk, examined this point in some detail and came to the conclusion that sufficient troops with sufficient equipment could not be safely landed in Western Europe to cope with a possible German force of 25 divisions now in western Europe and 30 divisions which would possibly be brought from the Russian front. Further, an advance force has got to get ashore and it has to seize an area which, under modern conditions, must contain a first-class port if the advance landing is to be followed by an invasion in force. Again, Great Britain should have special kinds of ships to take hundreds of motor vehicles, tanks, armoured cars, motor bicycles, supply wagons, etc. Further, there would have to be aerodromes to support the landing forces. He concluded by saying that if the German General staff heard that Great Britain was attempting with inadequate forces to undertake what was notoriously one of the most difficult operations of the war, they would be overcome with delighted elation.

American opinion is frankly of the view that it is not possible to help Russia except in the air. Major Attlee, speaking in America, told a press conference in Washington that he could not discuss military matters or plans including the one of opening up another front, but he

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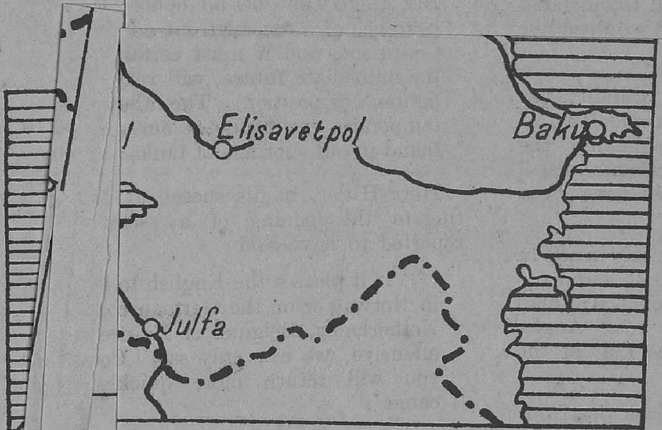


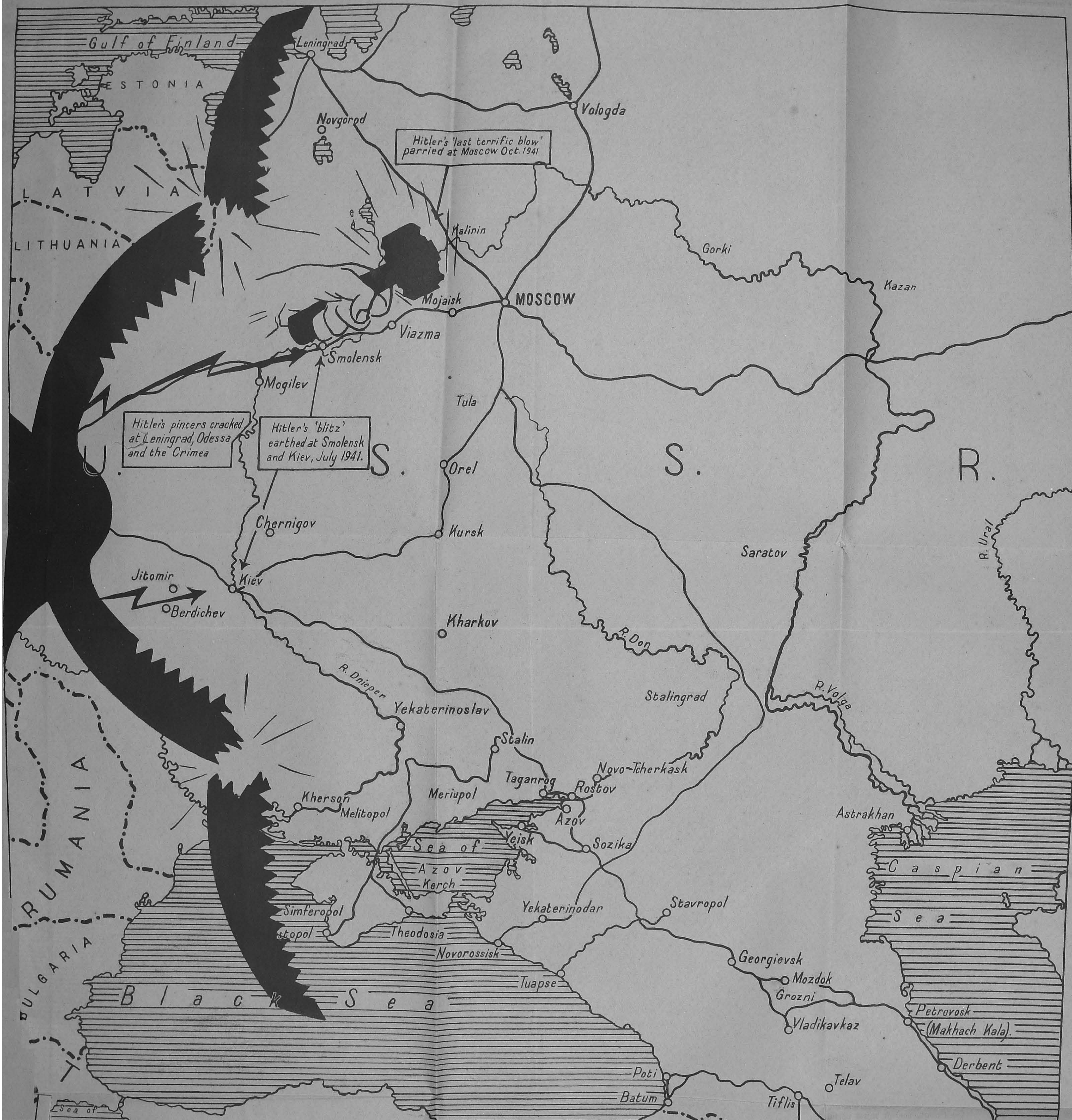
W.N.R. No. 86

Reg

Helio-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras 1941.

HITLER'S RUSSIAN FAILURE.

"The primary military objective in Russia is not to gain territory but to destroy the Russian armies" – repeated Nazi statement.



W.N.R. No. 86

Hitler's Black Sea drive is the result of his threefold failure to smash the Russian armies.

Reg. No. 144 Copies 2100

Helio-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras 1941.

assured his listeners that Great Britain was in the war with her Allies to defeat Hitlerism and that all efforts would be used where they were most effective, according to the best expert advice which could be obtained. The question is not for laymen to discuss with any profit. That is why Mr. Churchill has consistently refused to be drawn into a discussion on this particular phase of the war.

JAPAN'S DILEMMA

Japan cannot be quite happy over her partnership with the Axis. For one thing, Japan is being persuaded to draw Great Britain and Germany into an armed conflict in the Pacific for Germany's own benefit and the Pact is invoked for this purpose. Nobody outside a lunatic asylum can see how further aggression on the part of Japan would benefit her in the face of the A. B. C. D. Front. In any case, it is almost certain that Germany is incapable of lifting her little finger to help Japan in the conflict which she is fomenting. The German drive for world domination has, unfortunately for Japan, spoiled her plans for Asiatic domination by creating a united front against both. Japan is finding herself in a position where her peace-makers are afraid to make peace (for fear of her militarists) and her war-makers are afraid to make war because of the formidable combination of America, Great Britain, Russia, Netherlands, East Indies and China. Mr. Churchill's warning has immensely complicated the issue for Japan. He has told the originator of the "Co-Prosperity" idea in the Far East that if America finds it necessary to declare war against Japan, Great Britain would do so similarly within an hour. The Japanese Government spokesman has commented upon Mr. Churchill's warning that it would have been surprising if Mr. Churchill had said otherwise. The cup of misery for Japan has been filled by Col. Knox, American Secretary of the Navy, declaring in solemn tones that, so far as the Far East is concerned, "the hour of decision is near." After referring to the conciliatory policy hitherto pursued by America, including sending supplies to Japan, Mr. Knox said : "We have felt in the interests of peace, that we must tolerate and take risks, but there comes a time in the life of every man and every nation when principles cannot be sacrificed, when vital essential rights can no longer be ignored, a time when to go further would mean that our liberality and forberance would be misunderstood. We are moved and actuated in the Pacific no less than in the Atlantic solely by considerations of self-defence." While the Japanese moderates seem to be of the opinion that, on the whole, Mr. Churchill expressed no ideas which had not hitherto been expressed by British spokesmen, the Japanese press is not so restrained. Some of them seem to be of the view that this threat by Mr. Churchill was calculated to involve the United States in a war with Japan in order to protect British interests in the Far East. In the Dominions, Mr. Churchill's warning has been interpreted as an ultimatum to the Japanese Government, while in America there is hearty welcome.

HESITATION

Japan's hesitancy is therfore understandable. The negotiations with America are now proceeding and it may be that they are being protracted merely for the purpose of gaining time. Other reports indicate that Japan is anxious for a complete understanding with the United States, but it is doubtful how such an understanding is possible unless it be based on the Washington Nine-Power Treaty and Japan's withdrawal from China. Japan is willing to wound, yet afraid to strike. While, on the one hand, the freezing of Japanese assets has resulted in a serious loss of trade, there is, on the other, no doubt that Japan is equally aware of the rising tide of hatred against the Germans throughout Europe, Italy and Rumania. Mr. Wickham Steed, in a broadcast speech the other day, said that Japan hesitated to take the plunge and that her action would be prompted by considerations akin to those of sheep stealers in the days when men were hanged for stealing sheep. "Japan has been stealing lambs in China and Indo-China. A German defeat might in any event bring trouble upon her in those regions. So her militarists may decide that a bigger prey is worth going after." The hesitation is also due to fear of a possible powerful combination. According to certain newspaper correspondents, there is a belief that Great Britain and the United States have plans to deal with any aggression in the Far East, particularly the Pacific Islands. It is even stated that the United States has taken great measures to ensure a victorious war with British co-operation against any unlawful ambitions on the part of a third Power. In America, Government spokesmen have been saying that a very critical stage has been reached in the Pacific. Some such expectation is in the air in Thailand because the Bangkok Radio stated the other day that "Thailand will be in the war this year or the next" and that the people must be prepared to defend their neutrality.

THE BURMA ROAD

The reported decision of the United States to withdraw the Marines from Japan may be an additional reminder to the war-mongers there that the deck is being cleared for action and sections of American opinion are clearly of the view that Japan should be told what any further aggression on her part would result in. It is surmised, therefore, that Japan is likely to pursue a policy serving her own interests rather than those of Germany and her next moves will be neither north nor south, but against China, from the strengthened position she has obtained in Indo-China from her last push southwards. The

Japanese threat to the Burma Road is extremely serious. Two hundred miles inside Yunnan from the Indo-China frontier lies Kunming, the Chinese terminus of the Burma Road. It is also the terminus of the railway which connects Kunming with Hanoi and the seaport of Haiphong, now a Japanese naval base. If Japan could secure a safe base at Kunming she would be in a good strategic position to operate a "pincers" movement from there and from her bases in French Indo-China on Burma and Thailand. The Burma Road is now stated to be approaching its peak capacity and Japan is stated to be very anxious that the heavy traffic proceeding to China through that road which has reached a volume compensating China for the stoppage in deliveries from Russia should be stopped. According to one account, Japan has massed 120,000 troops in Indo-China for a drive to cut the Burma Road. It is surmised in Tokyo that the United States cannot object if Japan strikes through Indo-China, because America herself is employing a "foreign intervention route" to aid Chungking. But Japan would do well to reflect upon the fact that America is very anixous that her supplies should reach their destination. For this purpose she has amended the Neutrality Act and neither Great Britain nor America is likely to sit quiet if their help to China is sought to be interrupted.

Japan has now to choose. She can join the Axis, knowing that thereby she would imperil her existence as a great power, and will become the junior partner of a predatory power already known to have an oriental appetite, or alternatively, she can try to reach an understanding with the Democracies, and that understanding would involve the closing of the China "incident". The Konoye Cabinet fell because it could find no way out of this dilemma and the Tojo Cabinet finds itself in the same position as a result of which there is exasperation. It is possible that this exasperation may result in caution being thrown to the winds. In that case, General Wavell's visit to Burma and Singapore and his conference with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham shows that this possibility is fully realized and serves to demonstrate how closely knit is the whole system of defence in the East, from Tobruk and Libya, through Syria, Iraq and Iran to Burma, Singapore and the East Indies. The Middle and Far Eastern Front is one and indivisible. In the middle of it lies India, the strategical pivot and the centre of supply.

BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC

In his book on 'Sea Power,' the author, T-124, a well-known writer on naval and military affairs, who is not for any considerable land operations, says that there is no doubt that England possesses sea-sense in a grater measure than others. He writes: "Nations, like individuals, have their part to play in the world, for which nature has specially fitted them. For the British, this part is undeniably a maritime one. During the 19th century, we were universally recognized as the paramount naval power, with whom no one else till the very end of the century took the trouble seriously to compete. On the whole, we filled that position with dignity and success. The world, if it felt a certain envy of our undisputed maritime supremacy, was well enough content that we should hold it, for we used it wisely and with moderation."

In the great battles of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, recent events have shown that Great Britain is still the mistress of the seas. Big losses have been incurred, but on a long-term view of the whole matter, it cannot be denied that this supremacy is still there. Of course, in the battle of the Atlantic, the Germans have enjoyed advantages which they did not possess during the last war. The whole of the European coastline from the Arctic to the Pyrenees is controlled by them. They have friendly bases in West Africa; they have a Mediterranean base from which they can sally through the Straits of Gibraltar; they have improved submarines and far greater facilities for building them; their huge coast-line and the impossibility of maintaining an inshore blockade makes it much easier for surface raiders and supply ships to reach the open seas; their bombers can harass convoys far out in the Atlantic and their dive-bombers can beset ships in the narrow seas; they are within easy bombing range of Britain's ports and they can lay mines from the air right in their fairways. And with all these, England has been getting all supplies intended for her and there is increasing evidence to show that since the end of May Germany has been interfering less and less with supplies. This is almost wholly attributable to the efficiency of the British Navy, greatly handicapped though it is owing to the defection of the French Navy. This German failure is illustrated by the fact that British sea-losses in the third quarter of 1941 were only *one-third* of their losses in the second quarter. Mr. Churchill, in his review of the war in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, stated that in the four months ending June last, Great Britain lost over two million tons, an average of 500,000 tons a month. In the next four months ending October, Britain lost three-quarters of a million tons, a monthly average of 180,000 tons. Including new building, captures from the enemy and assistance from the United States, the net loss has been reduced in the four months ending October to less than one-fifth of what it was in the previous four months. Many reasons can be stated for this turn of the tide. The number of escort vessels, of which corvettes are the leading examples, has increased. America has transferred 50 destroyers and there is greater British and Dominion production. Patrolling

aircraft are doing wonderful work. Fighters catapulted from convoys are driving off German Focke-Wulf bombers. The new type of depth-charge is proving its worth wonderfully. Air-patrols are more effective. American shipbuilding, to which Mr. Churchill has paid a tribute, now proceeding at the rate of 6,000,000 tons a year, is more than replacing the losses, while the American patrols culminating in the occupation of Iceland have greatly assisted the British. Finally, the occupation of Iceland and the amendment of the Neutrality Act enable American ships to enter belligerent ports. All these definitely are turning the tide against Germany.

THE BATTLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

The British Navy now dominates the Mediterranean and is on the offensive. The maintenance of the sea-route to Alexandria, the confinement of the Italian fleet to harbour or its destruction, the support of the army in Greece, Crete and Syria, and the interruption of the supply route to Libya are the main objectives of Great Britain. The Italian objectives, on the other hand, have been to cut the route to Alexandria, to supply the Libyan army, and to make the phrase "Mare Nostrum" a reality as well as a boast.

A look at this week's record proves the truth of General Sikorski's declaration that he has seen for himself that Britain's domination in the Mediterranean was complete, and that the battle of the Mediterranean has been won. On Saturday last, two enemy convoys consisting of ten supply ships escorted by destroyers was engaged by two cruisers and three destroyers under the command of Captain Agnew. All the ships, totalling 55,000 tons, were sunk and three Italian destroyers have been sent to the bottom of the sea, a feat upon which Mr. Churchill has congratulated the Admiralty. This action was important and timely in Mr. Churchill's words. This was indeed a brilliant and determined action, especially in view of the fact that the Italians had bigger cruisers and four destroyers. Up to now the Italians have lost 30 destroyers and the Axis Powers 45 transport and supply ships since August.

Close upon this great naval battle comes the news that four enemy troop ships or supply ships and two sailing vessels have been sunk by British submarines and that two supply ships have been seriously damaged.

Sea-power, like the blockade, is slow in its effect, but it is sure. Backed by air protection, sea-power may well be stated to be as decisive as in the days of Nelson and Admiral Mahan and it is not too much to hope that sea-power will give a decisive blow at the decisive moment.

THE WAR IN RUSSIA

It looks as if Hitler is resigned to a defensive war in Russia during the swiftly-approaching winter. His hordes are as far as ever from taking Moscow or Leningrad. The Germans have put it out that they are not afraid of winter and, indeed, that they look forward to the frost to render the roads usable. But what of the snow? As Mr. Churchill puts it, "the valiant resistance of the Russian nation has inflicted the most frightful injuries upon German military power and, at the present moment, the German invading armies, after all their losses, lie on the barren steppes, exposed to the approaching Russian winter."

In the north, the Finns have tried their best—but so far, without success—to cut the Murmansk railway. And the Germans have announced, with a fanfare of trumpets and roll of drums, the capture of Tikhvin, about 120 miles south-east of Leningrad, along with hundreds of prisoners. The claim is not confirmed but it is known that fierce fighting has been going on in that area. Tikhvin is an important railway centre and the Germans are possibly trying to complete the encirclement of Leningrad which, contrary to all earlier German claims, is still being reinforced and supplied from outside. Anyway, the Russians have launched large-scale counter-attacks in the Leningrad sector and are determined to thwart the Germans.

The Nazis are still trying their utmost to take Moscow before the winter sets in. They are concentrating reserves at Tula, a hundred miles south of the capital, but in vain. The Russians hold the town firmly, as also Kalinin in the north. And, in the Mojaisk area, where the Germans have come nearest to Moscow, the enemy's attempts to cross the Nara river have been again and again frustrated by the Russians. German air raids on Moscow have not achieved anything substantial. Indeed, when M. Stalin was reviewing a gigantic parade of the Soviet armed forces in Red square on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, all the efforts of the enemy to disturb the ceremony were in vain.

And in the south, in spite of the Germans' early successes in the Donetz basin and in the Crimea, Russian resistance continues firm. In the Ukraine, Marshal Timoshenko has apparently rallied Marshal Budenny's armies and is holding the important oil and railway centre of Rostov on the Don against all German attacks. The Nazis claim territorial successes in the Donetz basin but their claims to have established bridgeheads on that river have not been followed by any striking advance into the interior.

The situation in the Crimea, however, continues to be disquieting. The Nazis have captured Yalta on the Crimean Riviera, also

(*Continued on page* 8)

HITLER—STALIN—CHURCHILL

POINTS FROM THEIR SPEECHES

The week has been full of notable utterances. Hitler addressed his 'Old Guard' at the annual celebration of the Nazi *putsch* of 1923. This was not broadcast and many versions of it have appeared indicating that the author had, for very good reasons of his own, revised it. There was nothing notable in his speech which was, as usual, vainglorious and boastful. He deplored the attitude of the British in not coming to terms with him, abused Jewry, exaggerated Russian losses and spoke of the willing co-operation of the slave-states in the formation of the 'New Order' in Europe. It is noteworthy that Dr. Goebbels had previously warned the German people that defeat meant the end of their national life. He frantically told them that victory was essential for Germany's protection. A note of despair and anxiety marked his pronouncement. The fact is that, as General de Gaulle has stated recently, the Allies are at the precise moment when the tide of victory is in the point of turning. German production attained the maximum output several months ago and Allied air and naval forces are now expanding at a terrific rate.

On the other hand, M. Stalin, speaking in Moscow on Friday last, spoke with confidence about the ultimate defeat of Hitler. He spoke of Russian deficiency in tanks and planes, of the solidarity with Britain and America and said that Hitler was no more like Napolean than a cat resembled a lion. The speech has had a very favourable reception in London and America. It was calculated to inspire confidence in Russia's ability to overcome German pressure.

Mr. Churchill, who was the guest of honour at the Lord Mayor's Day luncheon at Mansion House on Monday, spoke with robust confidence. He devoted a good portion of his speech to the series of shootings of hostages and innocent people in the occupied countries. He announced that even if England were alone, she would not seek terms for peace with Hitler and warned Japan against aggression, stating that England would go to war with Japan within an hour of America declaring war against that country. What is of very great importance is that Mr. Churchill announced to the delight of Democracies all over the world that Great Britain had parity with Germany in regard to aeroplanes and that the British Navy had been greatly strengthened.

HITLER

Here are some points from Hitler's speech :—

(1) The Germans had captured 3,600,000 Soviet prisoners. Including the dead and wounded, Russia had lost from 8 to 10 million soldiers. She had also lost 15,000 planes, 22,000 tanks and 27,000 guns.

(2) The Germans had occupied 1,670,000 square kilometres of Russian territory, containing 60 to 75 per cent of Soviet's industries and raw materials.

(3) "I have ordered German ships not to shoot when they see American ships, but to defend themselves as soon as they are attacked."

(4) President Roosevelt's statement about German plans for the partition of South America and the abolition of religion was "childish nonsense".

(5) "The Duce and I have made a vow and no power on earth can break it. Almost all South-east Europe is to-day in our camp and a larger part of the rest of Europe is on our front, if not as States, at least in outlook. We can say at the end of this year that this European front has averted the greatest danger. We need not have any doubt that the fate of Europe is being decided for the next thousand years."

(6) "Berlin does not seek to be the world capital."

(7) Leningrad is encircled and it will fall into German hands. Hitler has no interest in Leningrad as a town but only in the destruction of an industrial centre. If it pleases the Russians to blow up their cities, they will save Germans some work.

M. STALIN

The more important points in M. Stalin's speech are :—

(1) Hunger and impoverishment now reign in Germany. In four months of war Germany has lost four and a half million soldiers. Germany is bleeding to death, her resources are giving out, the spirit of revolt is gaining possession not only of the nations of Europe who have fallen under the yoke of the German invaders but the Germans themselves.

(2) Hess was sent to England to persuade the British to turn against Soviet, but in vain.

(3) Russia's air force was excellent and Russian pilots covered themselves with glory, but for the time being Russians had fewer planes. Russian tanks were better than the Germans but Russia had several times fewer tanks than the Germans.

(4) There should be an increase of several times in the output of anti-tank aircraft, anti-tank rifles and guns and anti-tank grenades.

(5) Great Britain, United States and the Soviet Union have united in a single camp and set themselves the aim of routing the Nazi imperialists and their invading armies.

(6) Russia has begun to receive tanks and supplies of raw materials in which she is deficient such as aluminium, lead, tin, nickel and rubber are assured. The United States has decided to grant the Soviet Government a loan of one million dollars.

(7) " From now on our task will consist of extermination to the last man of all Germans who have penetrated the territory of our native land as invaders. There will be no mercy for the German invaders. The fundamental factors which must lead to the inevitable destruction of Hitlerism are the moral degradation of the rear of the German Army, the instability of the new order in Europe."

(8) The Germans consider that Hitler acts like Napoleon and they will not forget Napoleon's fate. Hitler was no more like Napoleon than a cat resembles a lion, for Napoleon fought the forces of reaction, leaning on progressive forces. Hitler, on the contrary, is supported by reactionary forces and wages war against progressive forces.

(9) " What can there be in common between Socialism and the brutal Hitlerite invaders who are plundering and oppressing the nations of Europe? While the Hitlerites were engaged in gathering and re-uniting the Rhineland and Austria, etc., there existed certain grounds for considering them nationalist, but after they had seized foreign territories and enslaved the nations of Europe and began to strive for world domination, the Hitlerite people ceased to be nationalist, but became imperialist, a party of plunderers—the worst type of imperialists. The Hitlerites were the worst reactionaries of the " Black Hundred " type (extreme reactionary movement in Imperial Russia at the beginning of this century which was anti-Semite in particular) who deprived the working classes of Europe of elementary democratic liberties. In order to conceal their reactionary sense, the Hitlerites abuse the English and American internal regimes and call them the Jewish plutocracy. But in England and the United States, there exist elementary democratic liberties, trade unions for the workers and employees, workers' parties and parliaments. Fundamentally, the Hitlerite regime is a replica of the reactionary regime which existed in Russia under the Czars. The Hitlerite Party is a party of enemies of democratic liberties, of mediæval reactionaries and Black Hundred Pogroms. They are ravens donning peacock's feathers, but no matter how ravens might plume themselves, they still remain ravens."

MR. CHURCHILL

The following are points from Mr. Churchill's speech :—

(1) " This year our ancient Guildhall lies in ruins, our foreign affairs are shrunken and almost the whole of Europe is prostrate under the Nazi tyranny. The war which Hitler began by invading Poland and which now engulfs the European continent and has broken into North-east Africa may well engulf the greater part of Asia—nay, it may soon spread to the remaining fourth of the globe."

(2) " The condition of Europe is terrible in the last degree. Hitler's firing parties are busy every day in a dozen countries—Norwegians, Belgians, Frenchmen, Dutch, Poles, Czechs, Serbs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Greeks and above all in the scale, the Russians are being butchered by the thousands and by tens of thousands after they have surrendered while individual and mass executions in all the countries I have mentioned have become part of the regular German routine. The whole world has been intensely stirred by the massacre of French hostages. The whole of France, with the exception of that small piece whose public careers depend upon German victory, has been united in horror and indignation against the slaughter of perfectly innocent people. Admiral Darlan's tributes to German generosity fall unseasonably at this moment on French ears and his plans for loving collaboration with the conquerors and and murderers of Frenchmen are appreciably embarrassed."

" Aye, even the arch-criminal himself, the Nazi Ogre, Hitler, has been frightened by the volume and passion of world indignation which his spectacular atrocities have excited. It is he, and not the French people, who has been intimidated. He has not dared to go forward with his further programme of killing hostages. This, as you will have little doubt, is not due to mercy, compassion or compunction but to fear and an appalling consciousness of personal insecurity rising in a wicked heart. I would say generally we must regard all these victories of the Nazi executioners, in so many lands, who are labelled Communists and Jews—we must regard them just as if they were brave soldiers who died for their country on the field of battle."

(3) " A river of blood has flowed and is flowing between the German race and the peoples of nearly all Europe. It is not hot blood where good blows are given and deserved. It is the cold blood of the execution yard and the scaffold which leaves a stain, indelible for generations and for centuries. Here then, are the foundations upon which the new order of Europe is to be inaugurated. Here then is the house-warming festival of *Herrenvolk*. Here then is the system of terrorism by which the Nazi criminals and their Quisling accomplices seek to rule a dozen ancient and famous cities of Europe and, if possible, all the free nations of the world."

(4) "Now the valiant resistance of the Russian nation has inflicted the most frightful injuries upon German military power. Great Britain has an air force equal in size and numbers, not to speak of quality, of German air power. The destruction of German and Italian convoys, the passage of British supplies through the Mediterranean —all these show that Great Britain is still the mistress there. 'We now feel ourselves strong enough to provide a powerful naval force for heavy ships with its necessary anciliary vessels for service, if needed, in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. We stretch the long arm of brotherhood and motherhood to the Australian and New Zealand people and to the Indian people whose army has already been fighting with so much distinction in the Mediterranean theatre'."

(5) "The United States' interest in the Far East is well-known. They are doing their utmost to find a way to preserve peace in the Pacific. We do not know whether their efforts will be successful. But, if they fail, I take this occasion to say—and it is my duty to say—should the United States become involved in a war with Japan, the British declaration will follow within the hour."

(6) "Viewing the vast and sombre scene as dispassionately as possible, it would seem a very hazardous adventure for the Japanese people to plunge quite needlessly into the world struggle in which they may well find themselves opposed in the Pacific by States whose population comprises nearly three quarters of the human race."

"If steel is a nation's foundation of modern war it would be rather dangerous for a power like Japan, whose steel production is only about seven million tons per annum, to provoke quite gratuitously a struggle with the United States whose steel production is now about ninety million tons per annum. And I take no account of the powerful contribution which the British Empire can make in various ways. I hope devoutly that the peace of the Pacific will be preserved in accordance with the known wishes of the wisest statesmen of Japan. But every preparation to defend British interests in the Far East and to defend the common cause now at stake has been and is being made."

(7) "How can we watch without emotion the wonderful defence of their native soil, their freedom and independence which has been maintained singlehanded for five long years by the Chinese people under the leadership of that great Asiatic hero and Commander Genl. Chiang Kai-shek. It would be a disaster of the first magnitude to world civilization if the noble resistance to invasion and exploitation which has been made by the whole Chinese race were not to result in the liberation of their hearths and homes."

(8) "We are told from many quarters that we must soon expect what is called a peace offensive from Berlin. All the usual signs and symptoms are already manifest in neutral countries and all those signs point in one direction—they all show that the guilty men who have let hell loose upon the world are hoping to escape with their fleeting triumph and ill-gotton plunder from the closing net of doom."

"We owe it to ourselves and to our Russian allies and to the people of the United States to make it absolutely clear that whether we are supported or alone, however long and hard the toil may be, the British nation and His Majesty's Government at the head of that nation in intimate concert with the Governments of the Great Dominions will never enter into any negotiations with Hitler or any party in Germany which represents the Nazi regime."

NOTES OF THE WEEK—*(Continued from page 5)*

Baktshiserai. The latter town lies midway between the Crimean capital (Simferopol) which is already in German hands, and the Great Russian naval base of Sebastopol. The Germans are bombing both Sebastopol and Kerch, on the extreme south-east of the peninsula. The Rome Radio's claim that the Axis troops have entered Kerch is not confirmed by any other source. Occupation of Kerch will give the Germans a jumping-off place for the Caucasus.

The Russians have made all their dispositions to defend the Caucasus and they will doubtless have the help of the British armies in the Middle East. Indeed, Mr. Martin Agronsky, the American broadcasting commentator at Ankara, says that British troops will fight alongside the Red Army in defence of the Caucasus. Mr. Agronsky says that the decision to do the whole job as far as the defence of the Caucasus was concerned was taken following conferences in London, Moscow and Teheran. British staff officers of General Wavell's Indian Command are already attached to the Red Army's Caucasian headquarters at Tiflis. Mr. Agronsky adds that as far as can be reliably learned, no British troops are as yet on the move to their allotted positions in the Caucasus but the staff officers are working out with Russian staff officers details of movement and disposition of forces in the near future. The main British preoccupation now and for some time to come is to deal with staff and ground work in Iran for a rapid large scale movement of troops and supplies from Iraq and India into the Caucasian area. Observers from Iran say that work is proceeding at full speed.

AMERICA GOES FORWARD

REVISION OF NEUTRALITY ACT

The United States has taken a big step. Both Houses of Congress have adopted a Bill to revise the Neutrality Act. This Bill permits the arming of all United States merchant-ships and allows them to enter belligerent ports and combat zones.

With the removal of these last two prohibitions lingering in the Neutrality Act placed in 1935 on the Statute Book, nothing will now impede the free flow of American supplies—munitions and food—to Britain and the Soviet Union.

Neutrality legislation was first adopted in America in 1935 when the European tension was growing. The idea (as the *Penguin Political Dictionary* states) was to avoid a repetition of circumstances which, in the opinion of many, had led the United States into the last war, to wit, the formation of vested interests in the war through credits and supplies, and the torpedoing of American ships. The Act was renewed in 1937; arms supplies were completely forbidden, and other supplies were permitted only on a Cash-and-Carry basis. That is, the country buying those supplies had to pay for them in cash and had to make her own arrangements to transport them to her shores. This embargo on arms, however, worked out in practice as an encouragement for the aggressive policy which Hitler and his gang had already launched; the Nazis were justified in hoping that Britain and her Allies would be unable to obtain war-material from America in war time.

President Roosevelt, with a clear vision of the shape of things to come, urged the repeal of the arms embargo as early as the beginning of 1939. The House of Representatives approved a partial repeal in July of that year. But when the President demanded a full repeal, the Senate did not rise to the occasion and shelved the Bill.

On the outbreak of this war, the President called a special session of the United States Congress. After a debate lasting several weeks, the arms embargo was repealed. The law, as approved in November 1939, stipulated that, as soon as the President has issued a proclamation describing certain countries as belligerent, American arms, ammunition, implements of war and other articles or materials might be sold to such countries only on a Cash-and-Carry basis. Transports might leave America only after any right or title therein had been transferred to a foreign Government or person, which meant (for all practical purposes) that payment must be made in cash. It was forbidden for any person within the United States to buy bonds or other obligations of a belligerent government, issued after the outbreak of the war, or to extend any credits to such government, with the exception of certain commercial credits of a character customarily used in peace-time. American ships were forbidden to carry supplies to belligerents, who were to fetch the goods themselves. American ships were also forbidden to enter combat zones; the coasts of the British Isles, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Scandinavia were declared combat zones (to begin with). American citizens were not to travel on ships of belligerents. Licences were required for arms exports. (The Act did not apply to the other Republics of North and South America; and, as Japan persisted in calling the China war a mere "incident" and did not formally declare hostilities, America continued to help the Chinese).

AMERICA'S STAKE IN THE WAR.

The Cash-and-Carry clause in the 1939 legislation favoured the Allied powers as they had enough money to pay for supplies and sea-power to transport them, while Germany lacked both. But it was not enough. British sea-power had to meet the attacks of the German air, sea and under-sea raiders on the seven seas. The fall of France, the entry of Italy on the side of the aggressor and the far from cordial attitude manifested by Japan put a severe strain on the Royal Navy and the Navies of the Commonwealth. American people gradually realized that they had, indeed, a big stake in the war. That conviction bore fruit in March last in the famous Lease and Lend Act, by signing which, as Field Marshal Smuts put it, President Roosevelt signed Hitler's death-warrant.

The Lease and Lend Act removed the prohibition of the investment of American money in a foreign war. When Hitler ordered his forces to attack supplies going from America to Britain, President Roosevelt retaliated by ordering the American Navy to shoot at any German warship, U-boat, or etc., sighted in American waters. And these waters were so defined as to include all regions through which American ships had to pass. And now, with this "shooting war" going on with increasing tempo in the Atlantic, and with the need to rush supplies to Russia (for which immense credits have been voted by Mr. Roosevelt's administration) and to Britain (for whom a huge additional Lease and Lend appropriation has been voted by the United States Congress), the present momentous decision has been taken by Congress. America has now a vital stake both in the result of this conflict and its progress.

NAVAL BASE IN ICELAND

That the United States means business and is determined, in the ringing words of President Roosevelt's speech on Armistice day, "to make the world a place where freedom

(*Continued on page* 12.)

HITLER'S ASPIRATIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

THE RUSSIAN FRONT IN A WORLD WAR

When Hitler attacked Russia he lifted the war on to a world plane.

Why did he break the most important pledge he ever made? There are six main reasons. The winged spearhead of his assault on Britain was shivered by the Fighter Command of the Royal Air Force in Autumn 1940. He dared not make another attempt without first removing what he termed " the danger to his back." To maintain the high morale of his huge forces he must give them continued fruitful employment. Such employment at this stage was feasible only in an easterly direction. Faced with the progressive deterioration of his own supply position and the need to offset the growing impetus of Allied and American production, Hitler thought to find a solution in the exploitation of Russia's vast material resources. He hoped to defeat the British blockade by consolidating a land-power sufficiently great to counter-balance British sea-power. ("We can only win the present war by breaking British sea-power "—*Das Reich, September* 14, 1941). Victory in the East within three months would be the prelude to a decisive assault on the British position in the Middle East; there was always the chance that an attack in the rear, driving a wedge between India and Suez, would succeed where attempts from other, less obvious, directions had failed. Finally, there was the political factor. Invasion of Russia was intended to confuse Allied opinion, consolidate anti-Soviet opinion in occupied Europe, encourage the aggressive political element in Japan.

Hitler's biggest asset was his acknowledged superiority in mechanical strength. Air and tank superiority had brought him a long chain of victories. It might add another, of far greater lustre, to the list. He counted on surprising the Russians, as he undoubtedly did at the outset. He counted on the co-operation of a Russian Fifth Column, weaned away from their loyalty to the Soviets by propaganda on the failure of collectivisation.

On the other hand, for perhaps the first time, an early decision was not only desirable; it was vital. The effort required would be unprecedented and the colossal expenditure of men, weapons and supplies, particularly oil, could not proceed indefinitely without nullifying any gains accruing from conquered resources. Unless the campaign was short and sharp, Germany would become too exhausted to attack Britain and would be exposed to the Allies' ever-mounting strength.

The Russians have pursued their traditional policy of trading territory for time. German gains have been reduced to a minimum by the bulk transfer of industrial plant from threatened areas to the interior and by the policy of " scorched earth". Russian resistance has never faltered. The Russian armies have defied encirclement. Russian losses are being rapidly replaced by the British Empire and United States. And in the Middle East, confidently awaiting Hitler's coming are Wavell, Auchinleck and Cunningham, with fresh and powerful forces at their command. *A widening chasm divides Hitler's aspirations and his achievements.*

AMERICA GOES FORWARD—(*Continued from Page* 9)

can live and grow into the ages," is revealed by the establishment of a United States naval operating base in Iceland, raising Iceland to one of the United States Navy's most important operation centres. A brief announcement by the Secretary for the Navy, Col. Knox, says that Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman has been named Commandant of the base. " The command of the United States naval operating base in Iceland shall include all United States naval shore activities and United States naval local defence forces and district naval craft and any additional units as may be assigned by the Atlantic Fleet," it adds. It is pointed out that the designation of the base as a naval operating base is an organizational one entirely. It is a step taken only when extensive naval activities, both ashore and afloat, are centred around one place. It is generally taken for granted that an extension of American naval patrols and convoy escorts all the way to Britain is imminent. Rear Admiral Kauffman, who is 54 years old, distinguished himself in convoy battles against German U-boats in the last war.

Reuter's special correspondent writes that while officials at Washington are mum as regards the details, the activities at the naval base are taken to include ship and plane repair facilities for Anglo-American craft, fuel depots, ammunition supplies, hospital facilities, etc. Even if American bases are set up in the British Isles themselves, which is regarded as not unlikely in some quarters, it is considered probable that Iceland would remain the most important fleet base in the Eastern Atlantic. As we pointed out when Iceland was occupied by American and British troops, it is ideally situated athwart the main Atlantic routes to Great Britain (and to Russia). The United States Navy will give invaluable help to the British Navy in ensuring an uninterrupted flow of munitions and other supplies to Great Britain and her Allies.

THE AXIS PACT

POSITION OF ITALY AND JAPAN

A little over a year ago Berlin announced, with a great flourish, the signature of the Three-Power Axis Pact. Having already coaxed Italy into the arena, Hitler now hitched a second powerful ally to his star of destiny......Japan.

Today Italy, torn and bleeding, shares a circus cage with other States that Ringmaster Hitler has temporarily tamed into subjection to his will. Japan, willing to wound, is yet afraid to strike.

Italy

The position of the Fascist regime in Italy now approximates to that of the Vichy Government.

Gestapo agents hold key positions in all Italian Government departments, in banks and in many important commercial concerns, while Italian industry—cut off from seaborne supplies by the British blockade—is dependent on Germany for coal and other raw materials.

The German stranglehold is so complete that any revolt by the war-weary Italian people cannot be expected until German military power has become more seriously weakened. Moreover, Italian discontent lacks the leadership essential to successful organized rebellion.

Hitler would have no qualms about launching an attack upon Italy at the first sign of trouble. There is reason to believe that his recent demand for an additional million Italian soldiers was designed not so much to reinforce the German armies in Russia as to render Italy herself less capable of armed resistance.

If the Fascist leaders are ready to dance to any tune called by the Berchtesgaden piper, the people they "rule" can only moan under the tightening Nazi halter. Food is scarce and distress widespread—so much so that an Italian general recently asked an American, Mr. David Edge, to persuade the British to invade Italy. "That is the only way we shall get rid of the Germans, who are squeezing the life-blood of the Italians," he said.

Meanwhile, Italy is becoming an increasingly serious liability to her Axis partner.

Japan

How hollow is Japan's pretension to be erecting a so-called "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" is patent from the lamentable internal conditions in Japan—the wages of her aggressive policy.

Successive bad rice harvests have led to food shortage. Last year the deficit was to some extent offset by imports from Burma. The source is now cut off. The granaries of the British Commonwealth and United States of America are now closed to Japanese consumers.

The hitherto prosperous food-canning industry cannot continue, as there are insufficient stocks of tinplate and rubber for packages.

Owing to shortage of labour in war industries and shortage of man-power due to deaths in China, the Japanese Government are being urged to cancel all reforms relative to hours of work and the employment of women.

Japan's great cotton and rayon industry is doomed as raw materials can no longer come from British and American sources and the great export field of the British Empire and United States has been taken away.

Recently-acquired Indo-China is being systematically bled. This new Japanese puppet has been forced to import 40 classes of goods from Japan free of import duty, only 10 classes being granted to Indo-China in return. Following the Nazi lead, Japan is grabbing goods and finding excuses for sending nothing to pay for them.

Faced with British military might as the keystone of the A. B. C. D. Front and with Italy's example staring her in the face, Japan hesitates to take the fatal plunge towards which Berlin is pushing her.

RELIGION AND GERMANY

The Fuehrer's Headquarters is a hive of diverse industry. From that address "the German Government" (whatever that may be) has found time, in the momentary intervals of slaughtering its fellowmen for the glory of a deified dictator, to issue an elaborate statement denying that Hitlerism is either aggressive or anti-religious.

It was the shadow of Roosevelt falling across Hitler's path of blood that had sent a shiver through the Fuehrer's Headquarters, the chill of something worse than the Russian sleet, the premonition of a winter that for the Nazis will have no spring in which to garland the barbaric altars of Hitler-worship. Roosevelt had spoken again, voicing the resolve of the civilized world never to accept the Nazi plan for the extinction of decent living and of religious freedom. The documents quoted by the American President to illustrate the outrageous intentions of Nazi Germany told the world little that was not already widely known. But the Fuehrer's Headquarters, in headlong haste to deny the allegations, may well have driven the truth of them still further home.

"The assertion that Germany desires the abolition of all religions in the world and their replacement by a National Socialist church is so nonsensical and absurd that the German Government sees no need to deal with it." Thus the Fuehrer's Headquarters on November 1, 1941. "The religions have no future, certainly none for the Germans." Thus the Fuehrer himself in 1933. "We believe in Hitler. And what of the old creeds? The scriptures are dead." Thus the Nazi radio, broadcasting to German youth on January 12, 1940.

But it is deeds that convict the Nazis on every count. Polish cathedrals turned into garages, priests beaten, imprisoned and killed, religious education prohibited, political idolatry enforced. Daily the catalogue of crime is increased. When at length Hitlerism is prevented from implementing the full programme of its blasphemous intentions there will still be a terrible indictment for that which has already been done.

From Canada, in the *Catholic Herald*, the position is summed up succinctly :—

"There is not a country in the world, governed by the British, whose people do not enjoy religious freedom and the protection of the law. There is not a country on earth, dominated by the Nazis, where religious freedom and protection of the law are guaranteed. Wherever the swastika flies triumphant to-day people perish in concentration camps because they obey their conscience. Wherever the Union Jack flies to-day people are free to worship the God they choose, in the Church they choose."

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED

Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East

FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 25—NOVEMBER 1, 1941

RIDDLED BY RUSSIA

" Britain has decided to send supplies to Russia through the port of Archangel which is frozen over in winter. She is not at all helping Russia, and this is but another example of Britain's deceit ".—*German news in Hindustani, October 27.*

Both Britain and America intend to use Archangel in preference to Vladivostok for excellent reasons. The Atlantic sea route is the shortest. The rail journey from Archangel is only a fraction of the immense journey across Siberia, for instance. Archangel can, in all but the severest weather, be kept open by ice-breakers in the use of which the Russians are expert

Other supply lines to Russia are also developing. Britain is reorganizing Iran's road and rail transport, with the help of Australian rolling stock, and plans to despatch 3,000 tons of goods a day to Russia.

" Where is the Soviet's Baltic fleet and above all where has it been since June 22? " —*German Talk in English, October 29.*

Admiral Raeder knows the answer. The Baltic fleet up to August 7 had sunk 13 German submarines, 10 destroyers, and 30 troop transports. And since then at least four submarines have been accounted for, and one enemy cruiser, and four torpedo boats have been destroyed. The Baltic fleet has helped in the defence of Leningrad, and Hangoe island, and has assisted in the evacuation of Talinnin.

" It is ridiculous to suggest that new armies are waiting to be thrown into the battle. The Russians are unable to do any such thing".—*German news in English and Hindustani, October 28.*

But the people at home were told another story on October 15 :

> " Hard struggles may still be ahead of us. Our forces will not be spared more hard fighting "

ECONOMICS—STRAIGHT AND CROOKED

" The *Giornale d'Italia* has stated that Germany's new economic agreement with Italy provides for the equality of Italy and Germany within the economic order of Europe ".—*German News in English, October 27.*

And how? Rome broadcast on September 28 that not more than 30 per cent of the promised coal has come from Germany; Italy's attempt to ginger up her disintegrating economy by sending out-of-date Caproni planes to Turkey in exchange for food met with a rebuff. The New Tyranny gives the deflated Duce only one pleasure—frequent purges.

" British military officers in Egypt have been the source of constant distress for the Egyptians. Shortage of provisions and foodstuffs is being felt in Egypt on account of the seizure of stores by the British ".—*German news in Hindustani, October 27.*

Goebbels' technique of repetition as the subtlest form of disseminating lies is wearing thin. In fact, in the past six months, the British Army in Egypt has purchased no more than 2 per cent of the local wheat supplies and ½ per cent of the maize supplies. An infallible evidence of Egypt's prosperity is that deposits in the National Bank of Egypt from the public (excluding Government departments) have risen by 100 per cent. Their approximate value now is £E. 31,500,000.

TRUTH WILL OUT—DESPITE GOEBBELS

" No serious attempt has been made on Tobruk yet. There is little doubt that it would have been evacuated at the very start had the force there consisted only of Englishmen instead of Australians."—*German news in English, October* 25, 1941.

Referring to this malicious attempt of Berlin to flatter the Dominion by lies, Mr. Forde, the Australian Army Minister, recently observed, in his statement regarding the general casualty figures : " The figures prove the fiction of the lying attempts by Italy and Germany to insinuate that the Mother Country is not bearing its full share of the war." The American *Life* and *Time* reporter praised " British heroism in Tobruk, " as far back as August 17. And why did Berlin think it necessary to tell her own soldiers outside Tobruk that in the desert " We are encountering an opponent who is versed in desert conditions, tough and capable of resistance. We cannot but respect him. He shoots well. This you have got to hand him."

" The British sailors declared that they preferred prison to the hell of German air attacks in the Atlantic."—*German news in English, October* 16, 1941.

On the very same day the German radio observed " The battle of the Atlantic is an indescribable hell for the German airmen. As the German planes approach the convoys, a murderous fire breaks out from every ship. There is no question of surprising a convoy these days. As we gain in experience so do the British."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAY

" Geographical experts in Berlin, however, have ruthlessly obliterated all existing boundary lines, and have divided S. America into five vassal states, bringing the whole country under their domination."—*President Roosevelt's Navy Day Banquet Speech, October* 27, 1941.

" Even the ridiculous invention of a so-called secret map of Nazi designs on S. America, intended as it is to scare S. America into the arms of American Imperialists, cannot do very much to help Britain. . . . .it is extremely doubtful whether this story will be believed."—*German news in English, October* 29, 1941.

Nazi propaganda has consistently betrayed itself in its efforts to get S. America within it. tentacles. The Berlin radio is full of the expected duplicity, double-dealing, and dark threatss Everything runs true to the Goebbels schedule.

They Say This

" That is America's policy to prolong the war so as to emerge from it the sole arbiter and owner of the American continent."—*German news in Spanish for South America, January* 9, 1941.

" Responsible Americans in high positions do not disguise their wish for North American domination of the South American countries."—*German news in Spanish for South America, January* 10, 1941.

" The Monroe Doctrine has become the doctrine of America for the Anglo-Saxon."—*German news in Spanish for South America, March* 24, 1941.

" In the great international film now being shown the United States of America plays the part of a gangster and Latin America that of the shop-keeper victim."—*German news in Spanish for South America, January* 8, 1941.

But Mean This

" If the present attitude of the United States of America were to drag the other American States into the war . . . several South American States might openly take the part of the Axis."—*Italian news in French for France, December* 5, 1940.

" With regard to U.S.A. attempts to include Central and South America in Pan-American autarky, it is impossible to detach these countries from Europe."—*German news in Spanish for South America, November* 25, 1940.

" The Ibero-American countries are revolting against Yankee methods. Germany is with them."—*German news in Spanish for South America, March* 25, 1941.

" To Germany Latin American countries owe their progress."—*German news in Spanish for South America, April* 25, 1940.

WAR IN THE AIR

The following are the details of the British raids from home bases on enemy territory in Europe, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 4th November 1941:—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during British patrols (not specifically mentioned) over West European coastal waters.

Date.	Targets.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
October 29, Wednesday.	(No reports of day operations)	Nil.	..
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on naval base at Brest; aerodromes in Low Countries. R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber raids on fish oil factory, barracks, gun emplacements and shipping at **Aalesund** (Norway) (2 ships sunk, 5 hit); shipping off Statland (supply ship hit); docks at Bergen.	1 night bomber.	
October 30, Thursday.	R.A.F. day fighter offensive patrols over English Channel, N. France and Belgium, including attacks on Moralaix aerodrome and unspecified military objectives; shipping off Boulogne and Le Havre.	1 day fighter.	..
	(No reports of night operations)	Nil.	
October 31, Friday.	R.A.F. day fighter offensive sweeps and patrols over English Channel and N. France, including attacks on electricity transformer station; factories; railways; canal barges; 3 small coastal vessels.	2 day fighters.	..
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Hamburg**; **Bremen**; docks at Dunkirk and Boulogne. R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber attacks on shipping off Norwegian coast and Frisian Is. (10 ships—including tanker, large supply ship and escort vessel—hit).	6 night bombers. 2 C. C. aircraft.	..
November 1, Saturday.	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over English Channel ..	Nil.	..
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on Kiel; other targets in N.W. Germany; docks at Brest and Le Havre. R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber raid on docks at St. Nazaire.	4 night bombers.	
November 2, Sunday.	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including attacks on railways and a station.	4 day fighters.	..
	R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber attacks on fish oil factory and wireless station on Norwegian coast; small supply ship in fjord; shipping off Dutch coast (tanker and supply ship hit).	1 C. C. aircraft.	..
November 3, Monday.	R.A.F. day fighter offensive patrols over English Channel and N. France, including attacks on wireless station; enemy lorries; shipping off Cherbourg (patrol ship damaged, motor vessel afire).	Nil.	3 day bombers.
	R.A.F. night bomber attacks on convoy off Frisian Is. (large supply ship hit); harbours in Occupied France. R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber raids on fish oil factory at Bergso (Norway); docks at St. Nazaire.	Nil.	..
November 4, Tuesday.	(No reports of day operations).	Nil.	
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on districts in Ruhr and Rhineland; docks at Ostend and Dunkirk. R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber attack on convoy off Terschelling Is. (large supply ship hit).	1 C. C. aircraft.	..

(Continued on page 19)

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

7th Nov.—The Royal Air Force attacks Wilhelmshaven, Hamburg, and other places in North-western Germany. Widespread mining operations in enemy waters are also carried out.

8th Nov.—The Royal Air Force makes the biggest attack of the war on Berlin, Cologne and Mannheim.

Enemy aircraft drop bombs in North-east and South-east England, causing some damage and killing a few persons.

9th Nov.—Essen and other industrial targets in Germany are attacked by the Royal Air Force. Successful attacks are also made on docks at Ostend and Dunkirk.

The Air Ministry announces that at least 300 fighters, including new Hurricane bombers, were in operation at one time during the day in offensives against targets in occupied territory. The heaviest British raid on Oslo, so far, is also reported. Considerable damage to factories is caused and four enemy fighters are destroyed.

10th Nov.—A strong force of the Bomber Command attacks docks and ship-building yards at Hamburg and other ports of North-west Germany, causing large fires.

Docks at Ostend and Dunkirk are also bombed. An enemy aerodrome at Calais is attacked and several fighters on the ground machine-gunned and hit.

A few enemy aircraft appear over the East Coast of England, causing little damage and no casualty.

Mr. Churchill announces that the Royal Air Force has reached parity in numbers with the Luftwaffe.

12th Nov.—The Royal Air Force makes sweeps over the Channel and Occupied France. An enemy supply ship is sunk off the Dutch Coast.

The Frankfurt Radio announces that the German air " ace ", Flying Officer Hahn, is missing.

13th Nov.—Enemy planes cause slight damage at a place in North-east England and at another in the South-west.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

7th Nov.—An Italian Communiqué reports Royal Air Force raids on Benghazi, Tripoli and Sicily.

The enemy raids the Suez Canal area, causing slight damage to property.

8th Nov.—General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, declared in an interview that Britain has won the Battle of the Mediterranean where her domination is complete.

An Italian High Command Communiqué reports Royal Air Force bombing of Brindisi and other points in Southern Italy and Sicily. Heavy damage is admitted.

9th Nov.—The Royal Air Force attacks an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean. Attacks on Benghazi and over the Gondar region in Abyssinia are also reported.

Three Italian destroyers and 11 supply ships (including an oil tanker of 10,000 tons) are sunk in a brilliant action by the British Mediterranean Fleet, which sustains no losses whatsoever.

Three enemy planes are shot down and two damaged during enemy attacks on Malta which cause some civilian damage. Some damage to property is also caused by an enemy air raid on the Suez Canal area.

10th Nov.—Italy admits air raids on Naples and Messina.

11th Nov.—Four enemy troop ships (or supply ships) and two sailing vessels are sunk by British submarines in the Mediterranean. Two armed merchant ships and two supply ships are also seriously damaged.

The Royal Air Force raids Naples, Brindisi, Messina and other towns in Italy, Sicily and Libya.

12th Nov.—The Royal Air Force raids Naples and Brindisi in Italy, Catania in Sicily and Benghazi, Gazala, etc., in Africa.

British and Ethiopian forces capture Gianda, completing the encirclement of the Italian garrison at Gondar.

13th Nov.—The Royal Air Force raids Benghazi and Derna.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

7th Nov.—President Roosevelt authorizes a thousand million dollar interest-free loan to Russia which M. Stalin accepts with sincere gratitude.

The United States Senate votes revision of the Neutrality Act, permitting the arming of American merchantmen and allowing them to enter belligerent ports and combat zones.

8th Nov.—The Navy Secretary, Col. Knox, announces the establishment of a United States naval operating base in Iceland.

9th Nov.—The world's largest flying-boat, capable of flying to Europe and back non-stop, is launched at Baltimore, in a full naval ceremony.

10th Nov.—It is officially announced from Moscow that M. Litvinoff has been appointed Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

11th Nov.—In his Armistice Day speech, President Roosevelt says that Americans will fight eternally, if necessary, to uphold liberty and to make the world safe for freedom.

Mr Wendell Willkie says that United States and British aeroplane manufacturers are out-producing those of Germany and her satellites and that in a year the Anglo-American output will be thrice that of the Axis.

Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, declares "At any moment war may be forced upon us by that criminal paranoic, Hitler, or by Japan."

Col. Knox says that "the hour of decision is near" in the Far East.

12th Nov.—President Roosevelt intervenes in the dispute between steel companies and workers (on the companies' coal mines) and calls representatives of both to a conference at the White House.

The American War Department is sounding members of the armoured forces if they would be willing to serve overseas.

13th Nov.—The United States House of Representatives passed the Neutrality Act Revision Bill by 212 votes to 194.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

7th Nov.—M. Stalin speaking at the Red Square in Moscow declares that Germany faces disaster and there is no doubt that she cannot sustain the strain for long. He declares Hitlerite Germany will collapse in a few more months.

8th Nov.—Reports from the Moscow front show that the German assault on the capital has been halted. Hitler, in a speech at Munich, hints that the Germans will be on the defensive in Russia during the winter.

A German communiqué claims that the Russian defence zone in Eastern Crimea has been pierced for six miles, while a Hungarian communiqué says that the whole left bank of the Donetz river has been occupied.

The Moscow Radio announces that Soviet troops have passed from the defensive to the offensive on the North-eastern sector of the Leningrad front.

9th Nov.—Soviet counter-attacks on the Moscow front are reported. The Russians recapture two important villages.

Pravda's war correspondent states that the Germans have been unable in the last few days to press their advance in the Donetz basin. Heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy by vigorous counter-attacks. The German General Rens is killed by a Soviet tank.

Marshal Voroshilov broadcasts a fighting message to Soviet men and women and reveals that the Russian guerillas have become a nightmare to the German Army.

WAR IN THE AIR—*(Continued from Page 17)*

The following are the figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 4th November 1941 :—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during enemy attacks (not specifically mentioned) on shipping in North-West European waters.

Date.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
October 29	Nil.	..
October 30	Nil.	1 day bomber (at sea).
October 31	Nil.	Do.
November 1	Nil.	5 night bombers.
November 2	Nil.	..
November 3	Nil.	..
November 4	Nil.	..

The Germans claim the holiday resort of Yalta in the Crimea.

10th Nov.—The Germans have reached the outer defences of Sebastopol but have not penetrated them, according to authoritative quarters in London.

The Russians report they have thrown back the German forces by counter-attacking in the Southern sector.

The German Radio admits heavy counter-attacks by the Russians in the Sebastopol area but claims that the attacks have broken down. The Germans also claim the capture of Tikhvin, about 120 miles South-east of Leningrad.

Pravda reports fierce fighting in the Don basin and the dispersal of two German divisions.

Forty-eight new Generals are appointed in the Red Army.

Mr. Martin Agnousky, broadcasting from Ankara, says that British troops will fight alongside the Red Army in defence of the Caucasus.

11th Nov.—The Germans claim to have occupied Baktshiserai, midway between Simferopol and Sebastopol in the Crimea and to have bombed the latter city as well as Kerch.

Fierce fighting is reported at Tula on the Moscow front. The Germans are driven back at Mojaisk. The Nazi thrust in the Karelian Isthmus is foiled. A German air raid on Moscow does not achieve anything important. The Russians launch large-scale counter-attacks on the Leningrad front.

12th Nov.—The Russians beat back all German attempts to advance on Moscow.

The Germans claim that in the Crimea they have reached the coast south of Kerch.

The British Minister for War Transport says " We shall deliver the goods " to Russia.

The Finnish Government, replying to the United States Government, state that they will fight on against Russia till guarantees for Finland's permanent security are created.

13th Nov.—The Rome Radio's statement that Axis troops have occupied Kerch is not confirmed by any other source. But severe fighting has been going on round that city and round Sebastopol.

The Germans throw in fresh reserves at Tula on the Moscow front but are held back there as well as at Kalinin and at Volokolamsk.

Grim fighting is reported near Leningrad.

Britain and United States are expected to renew their efforts to end the Soviet-Finnish conflict by evolving some guarantees for Finland's security.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, ETC.

9th Nov.—Faksri Nashashibi, a leading Palestinian Arab leader and vigorous opponent of the ex-Mufti, is assassinated in the main street of Baghdad.

12th Nov.—The Turkish Ministers for War and Transport resign (and are replaced) in order to facilitate investigation into the loss of a Turkish vessel in the Mediterranean.

13th Nov.—The Turkish Government are reported to have protested to the Soviet Government against the sinking of a Turkish motor-boat by a Russian submarine in Turkish territorial waters.

SHIPPING

7th Nov.—It is reported that submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet and bombers of the Middle East Command have, in the last three months, sunk 81 Axis ships, totalling 339,000 tons and damaged another 61 ships, totalling 267,000 tons.

10th Nov.—It is revealed that the Italians have so far lost 30 destroyers.

The Admiralty announces the loss of the destroyer H. M. S. Cossack.

The sinking of the Italian tanker Torcallo (3,336 tons) in the Black Sea, presumably by a Soviet submarine on November 6, is reported.

The Royal Air Force scores a direct hit on an enemy supply ship off Norway.

British warships capture the Finnish freighter Anneberg (2,544 tons).

12th Nov.—Mr. Churchill announces in the House of Commons that shipping losses for the four months ending with October total only three-quarter million tons as against two million in the preceding four months.

FAR EAST

7th Nov.—Two hundred and eighty-one passengers have been saved from the Japanese steamer Kebi Maru, leaving 110 still missing, according to the Domei Agency. According to a Korean communiqué 59 Soviet drifting mines have been picked up in the Sea of Japan.

A Japanese official spokesman at Tokyo, speaking of the sinking of Kebi Maru, emphasises the gravity of the situation and says that Japan has almost reached the "limit".

The *Japan Times and Advertiser*, the organ of the Japanese Foreign Office, says "There is always the possibility, even probability, of a direct march on the Burma Road."

Japanese aircraft reappear on the borders of Yunnan and Kwangsi Provinces, after two months of inactivity.

The necessity of mobilizing Japan's resources and perfecting her high-power defence structure in order to dispose of the "China incident" and establish the "East Asia Prosperity Sphere" is emphasised by the Japanese Prime Minister, General Tojo, addressing the National Mobilization Council.

Mr. Duff Cooper attends a meeting of the Australian War Council at Canberra which surveys the whole Far Eastern situation.

A new Australian Air Force Fighter squadron is formed in Malaya.

8th Nov.—Confidence in the final victory of the Democracies is expressed by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek in a special interview with foreign correspondents at Chungking, in the course of which he pays special tributes to England, America and Russia for their role in the present war against aggression. Reviewing the war in China, the Marshal declares that "the initiative will soon be ours."

9th Nov.—A Japanese Army spokesman at Shanghai expresses his personal hope that the Japanese-American conversations would result in the closing of the Burma Road by diplomatic rather than military means.

Chinese forces are holding out in West Shansi and along the east bank of the Yellow river, according to a Chinese military spokesman at Chungking, and they are defying the efforts of the Japanese to gain complete control of Yellow river crossings.

10th Nov.—According to an official Chinese spokesman at Chungking, the Japanese continue to send reinforcements into Indo-China and the Japanese strength there now totals 120,000 which is more than three times Japan's Indo-China strength when General Tojo assumed Japanese Premiership.

11th Nov.—The Bangkok Radio warns Thailanders that they may be in the war soon.

News Chronicle's Singapore correspondent reports that Britain and United States of America have reached a definite agreement on plans to forestall Axis attacks in the Far East.

Senator Taft, the Isolationist, asserts that Mr. Roosevelt has rejected Japan's proposals because she refuses to promise not to attack Vladivostok.

12th Nov.—The Japanese Cabinet discusses the speeches to be delivered by the principal ministers at the extraordinary session of the diet summoned on Saturday.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, welcomes Mr. Churchill's warning to Japan.

A Washington report says that Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has appealed to Britain and America for military assistance in the event of a Japanese attack on the Burma Road.

13th Nov.—The Pearl River is closed to traffic by the Japanese military authorities in China.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

7th Nov.—Neutral observers, who have just left Berlin, say that recriminations have broken out between the German Army and Nazi party officials, each accusing the other of having provoked the present French unrest by shooting hostages.

12th Nov.—General Huntziger, Vichy's Minister for War, is killed in a plane crash in France just before he is due to report to Marshal Petain on his 10,000 miles tour of inspection of French North Africa.

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

7th Nov.—The entire Norwegian fishing fleet, comprising 1,700 boats and other kinds of vessels, has been placed under German control, according to reports from Oslo, the Germans giving as a reason that, of late, too many fishermen have tried to escape to England.

8th Nov.—A German plan for a Conference at Vienna of the slave states of Europe has been revealed in messages from Vichy. Hitler's plan is to collect representatives from the countries occupied and also neutral countries and make a show of getting approval for the German "New Order".

9th Nov.—Four people, including two women, are executed by order of the Bucharest military tribunal for "Communist" acts of sabotage.

10th Nov.—Several Italian soldiers are killed by bombs thrown on Italian troops at Spalato in Yugoslavia.

11th Nov.—Berlin denies reports of a congress of slave states.

13th Nov.—His Majesty King George of Greece is to visit President Roosevelt late in November.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

8th Nov.—The Japanese Foreign Office lodges a protest to Panama against the latter's decision banning the continuance there of Japanese commercial establishments but the Panama Government sharply reject the protest as being insolent.

10th Nov.—The Spanish Foreign Minister confers with the German, Italian and Japanese envoys at Madrid.

13th Nov.—Sixty-four persons are killed and 95 injured in an Axis air raid on the Fayoum area, 60 miles south of Cairo.

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Information Officer and Special Press Adviser, Madras.]

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